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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.

The Third International Sanitary Convention of American Republics will be held in the City of Mexico December 2-7, 1907, under the presidency of Dr. E. Liceaga, President of the Superior Board of Health of Mexico.

After correspondence with Doctor Liceaga the following announcement and call for the convention has been published by the Director of the Bureau of the American Republics.

CONVOCATION.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the Second International Sanitary Convention held in the city of Washington October 9-14, 1905, the date of December 2-7, 1907, has been fixed for the assembling of the Third International Sanitary Convention in the City of Mexico.

The convention is held under authority of resolutions of the Second International Conference of the American States held in the City of Mexico in 1901-2, and of the Third International Conference of American States held in the city of Rio de Janeiro in 1906.

The following official correspondence in regard to the call is herewith promulgated:

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY BUREAU.
Washington, June 18, 1907.

MR. JOHN BARRETT,

Director Bureau of the American Republics, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with a resolution adopted at the Second International Sanitary Convention of American Republics, October, 1905, I inclose herewith a call for the Third International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics to meet in the City of Mexico December 2-7, 1907.

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the resolutions relating to international sanitary police, adopted at the Second International Conference of American States in Mexico, January 29, 1902, I have to request that you will take such measures as you deem advisable to make announcement of this call.

It is also requested that the Bureau of the American Republics request the Department of State to invite the attention of envoys at this capital, whose countries have not as yet ratified the sanitary convention ad referendum of Washington, to the desirability of doing so, and urge them to secure representation at the coming convention in the City of Mexico.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN,
Chairman International Sanitary Bureau.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

[To be held in the City of Mexico December 2-7, 1907.]

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1907.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Second International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, it is hereby announced that the Third International Sanitary Convention will be held in the City of Mexico December 2-7, 1907.

It is respectfully urged that every Republic of the Western Hemisphere be represented at this convention, both those that have been heretofore represented and those which have not taken part in the previous conventions.

It will be remembered that the first convention, held in Washington from the 2d to the 5th of December, 1902, was called in compliance with the fifth of the resolutions relative to sanitary police adopted by the Second International Conference of American States in Mexico January 29, 1902. These resolutions were accepted as the basis for the work of the first convention, which was of a character chiefly scientific, and resulted in the adoption of certain sanitary and hygienic principles and the establishment of an International Sanitary Bureau at Washington.

The Second International Sanitary Convention, which was held in Washington from the 9th to the 14th of October, 1905, assumed a more formal character than the previous one, and resulted in the subscription to a "sanitary convention ad referendum," concluded on October 14, 1905, which codified all the measures destined to guard the public health against the invasion and propagation of yellow fever, plague, and cholera. This sanitary convention ad referendum has been ratified by at least nine Republics, and attention is respectfully invited to the following paragraph contained therein:

"The governments which may not have signed the present convention are to be admitted to adherence thereto upon demand; notice of this adherence to be given through diplomatic channels to the Government of the United States of America, and by the latter to the other signatory governments."

As will be seen below, the conference at Rio de Janeiro in August, 1906, recommended the adoption of the same convention by all the countries therein represented.

Resolutions adopted at Rio de Janeiro August, 1906.

Following are the resolutions of the Third International Conference of American States at Rio de Janeiro in August, 1906, indicating, among other measures, matters for consideration by the sanitary convention to be held in Mexico City.

The Third American International Conference recognizes the desirability of the principles of international sanitary police which inspired the last conference, held in Rio de Janeiro, as applicable to a specific region, and the convention which was signed in Washington on the 14th of October, 1905, which is applicable to all sections of America, and therefore makes the following recommendations to the countries here represented:

1. That as a general rule, they should adopt said International Convention of Washington, adhering to the same and putting its precepts into practice.

2. The adoption of measures intended to obtain the sanitation of the cities and especially of the ports, as well as to obtain, as far as possible, a better knowledge and a better observance of hygienic and sanitary principles.

3. The desirability of having all American countries represented in the coming International Sanitary Conference which is to be held in the City of Mexico in December, 1907, and that the respective delegates to that conference should be instructed to study and resolve the following points:

- (a) Practical means for giving effect to the second of the present recommendations.

- (b) The establishment and regulation in each of the American countries of a commission composed of three public medical or sanitary officers, in order that, under the direction of the International Sanitary Office, established in Washington, they may constitute an international bureau of sanitary information throughout the American republics, with power to collect and communicate all data relating to public health and such others as the conference may consider desirable.

(c) The establishment and organization in the place in South America which the conference may designate, of a bureau of sanitary information which will furnish to the International Sanitary Bureau already existing, the necessary data to comply with recommendations V, VI, and VII, relative to sanitary police, which were adopted by the Second American International Conference.

(d) The establishment of relations between the International Sanitary Bureau, now existing in Washington, and the "Bureau Sanitaire International" of Paris, in order to obtain the best information on sanitary subjects and to reach agreements that will facilitate the objects with which both offices are established.

4. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph c, article 3, the city of Montevideo is designated as the residence of the Bureau of Sanitary Information.

Provisional Programme for the International Sanitary Convention in the City of Mexico, December 2-7, 1907.

The following programme has been arranged to embody the sanitary principles considered by the previous conventions and in conformity with the resolutions adopted by the conference at Rio de Janeiro:

1st. Each delegate will bring a paper relating to the nation he represents. This paper will cover the following points:

(a) A report on the existence of transmissible diseases which may prevail in its territory, especially with reference to bubonic plague, yellow fever, cholera, malaria, beriberi, and trachoma. This report will give detailed information on the measures which have been adopted for the prevention or stamping out of any of the diseases above mentioned, if they are unfortunately present in the country represented by the delegate.

(b) A report on the condition of the ports of his country, specifying the works which may have been executed therein, those in course of construction, and those which are projected, as well as the manner in which the problem of water supply, of proper sewerage, and of the connection of house drains with that system of sewers has been resolved, as well as the methods that have been employed or are proposed for the sanitation of the dwellings.

(c) A return of the assistance which the general governments may have furnished to the respective States or municipalities for the execution of sanitation works in the cities and ports.

(d) A report on all the sanitary police laws which have been issued since the 14th of October, 1905.

2d. Every delegate will suggest some practical means to prevent persons who may be suffering from tuberculosis from transmitting the disease to the healthy persons who may be traveling in their company, either in trains or in vessels.

3d. As forming part of the order of the day, the delegates will be at liberty to present original papers relating to the following points:

(a) Studies directed to the discovery of the germ of yellow fever;

(b) Studies directed to the investigation as to whether there are other means of transmission of yellow fever and malaria besides the sting of the mosquitoes, and

(c) Studies directed to the perfection of the methods of combating the mosquito.

4th. Each delegate will present a report upon the organization in his own country of the commission of three medical or sanitary officers intended to form part of the International Sanitary Commission of Information of the American Republics, as provided for in paragraph 3 (b) of the resolutions adopted at Rio de Janeiro.

5th. Report upon the establishment of the Sanitary Information Bureau of Montevideo as provided in paragraph 3 (c) and paragraph 4 of the resolutions adopted at Rio de Janeiro.

6th. Report upon the establishment of relations between the International Sanitary Bureau at Washington and the Bureau Sanitaire International of Paris, as provided in paragraph 3 (d) of the resolutions adopted at Rio de Janeiro.

7th. Besides the full papers and reports above mentioned, each delegate will bring an extract of the same, but so concise that it can be read in fifteen minutes. These extracts alone will be read during the meetings.

8th. All the extracts will be written in Spanish and English. Those presented by the delegates from Brazil will be in Portuguese and English, and

those by the delegates from Haiti will be in French and English, so that while each delegate reads his extract in his own language, the others can follow reading the same document in the language with which they are familiar.

By direction of the International Sanitary Bureau of the American Republics.

WALTER WYMAN, *Chairman*.

As requested in the letter of June 18, 1907, addressed by Doctor Wyman, the chairman of the International Sanitary Bureau, to Mr. John Barrett, Director of the Bureau of American Republics, Mr. Barrett addressed to the diplomatic representatives of each of the States composing the International Union of the American Republics a communication in which he says:

I have the honor to inclose copies, respectively, of a letter addressed to me as Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics by Dr. Walter Wyman, chairman of the International Sanitary Bureau, and of a call, signed by Doctor Wyman, for the Third International Sanitary Convention of the American Republics, to be held in the City of Mexico, December 2-7, 1907, and to request that you will be good enough to forward this call to your Government and make such recommendations as you deem fit for its worthy representation at this convention.

I may add, as a result of a conference with Chairman Wyman, that every effort is being made by the Mexican Government to insure the success of this gathering, and it is hoped, in view of the importance of the work before it, that each American Republic may decide to appoint delegates.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—UNTABULATED.

CALIFORNIA—*Oakland*.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 177, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 4, measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 13 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 19, enteric fever 16, measles 7, scarlet fever 10, and tuberculosis 5.

San Jose.—Month of June, 1907. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 44, including 5 from tuberculosis. Cases of contagious diseases not reported.

COLORADO.—Month of May, 1907. Estimated population, 615,570. Reports to the State board of health show as follows: Diphtheria, 35 cases, 4 deaths; enteric fever, 27 cases, 7 deaths; scarlet fever, 430 cases, 27 deaths; smallpox, 158 cases, and no deaths. Total number of deaths from all causes, 911.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of June, 1907. Reports to the State board of health from 161 towns, having an aggregate population of 996,629, show as follows: Total number of deaths from all causes, 1,211, including diphtheria 22, enteric fever 13, measles 14, scarlet fever 5, whooping cough 9, and 104 from phthisis pulmonalis. Cases: Diphtheria, 120 in 33 towns; enteric fever, 39 in 25 towns; measles, 327 in 45 towns; scarlet fever, 108 in 30 towns; whooping cough, 66 in 25